

Buildings					Construction	Past Usage	Leased?	Occupied?	Radiological Contamination			PRSS		Related Documents	Comments
Number	Name	Sq. Ft.	Floors	Year Const.					Known/Type	Type	Level	Within Building	Within Footprint		
28	Ceramic Production (Plastics Dev)	11,329	1	1966	The facility is a one-story structure slab-on-grade structure reinforced concrete masonry structure with slab on grade floor, a built up membrane roof along with an adjacent metal storage shed. Electric, water and sewer are available. The building has a stand-alone boiler (not on plant steam system).	The building was used for ceramics development and production. It is currently leased by MMCIC.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	The tenant occupying this building conducts standard machine-shop type operations.
45	Health Physics Calibration Facility	9,582	2	1968	The facility consists of an original single-story concrete block structure. The original building structure was constructed in 1968. The first addition, totaling 2, 784 square feet, was built in1988. The original building and first addition consist of a single story concrete structure with a penthouse for housing mechanical equipment. The second addition, totaling approximately 6,800 square feet, was completed in 1995 and consists of a two-story structure on the southern side of the original building and a one-story structure on the northern side of the original building. The additions have masonry load-bearing walls.	The facility houses equipment and space necessary for calibrating Health Physics instrumentation and personnel dosimeters. The facility contains a beta calibration area, a calibration/repair area, a dosimeter preparation area and X-ray calibration area.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	This facility contains equipment and property of significant value which needs to be properly dispositioned
61	Warehouse (Logistical Support)	45,490	2	1980	The facility is a reinforced concrete structure with a concrete floor on grade and a metal roof. The building is a split level design. One-half of the building has offices, the other half contains high, open bays for materials handling. A bulk nitrogen storage tank is immediately outside this facility.	Building 61 was a central warehouse facility at Mound. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. It should be noted that at various times contaminated equipment for disposition has passed through it; however, no clean-up actions are anticipated.	N	N	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	The receiving/shipping function for Mound site has been moved off-site. This facility contains residual personal property (some of which may need excessed and some of which could be left in place with the lease or transfer of the buildings), but is not occupied or otherwise in use.
126	PTS Admin. Building	12,500	1	2001	This facility is a single story office building. The structure is steel frame, with brick facing, wood joist roof with a steel roof deck. The building has a central station air handler with hot water from the Boiler Building, Building 128. Cooling is direct expansion. Individual zone control is via VAV boxes with electrical reheat.	Building 126 was constructed by the tenant in support of the Nuclear Energy mission at Mound. The building currently serves as office space for this tenant.	N	Y	N						
128	PTS Boiler Building	900	1	2001	The facility is a concrete block building with a concrete slab on-grade. Within the building are two 100 HP hot water boilers and a duplex primary/secondary pumping system.	Building 128 which was constructed in 2001 in support of the Nuclear Energy mission at Mound. This boiler building currently provides hot water to Buildings 50, 36, 37, and 126.	N	Y	N	N/A					
COS	Offices	53,706	4	1986	The building is a four-story steel-framed structure with brick curtain wall. The facility also has a basement where a clean room was constructed. A one-story annex serves as a mechanical room to this facility.	The building was used for production support for weapons components including explosive laboratories, a standards lab and a robotics lab. The building has been leased since 1995 by the DOE to the MMCIC. The building has been leased since 1995 by MMCIC. The building has been used for the same purpose (office and some lab space) since its construction.	Y	Y	N	N/A	N/A			P.4-198-0201 COS Building Data Package (BDP), final, January 18, 2001	
OSE	Offices: Operational Support - East	90,072	4	1987	Building is a steel frame four-story structure and penthouse, with a brick facing and built-up membrane roof. The building has central steam and chilled water for heating and air conditioning. Electric service is 480V.	Building OSE houses offices for the Department of Energy, plus an auditorium, photographic services, and the site computer facility. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	Demolition of A-Building could have significant impact on this facility
OSW	Offices: Operational Support - West	54,280	4	1975	Building OSW is a four-story building reinforced concrete building with masonry and brick curtain wall with a penthouse and a relatively new (past three years) built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. Heating and air conditioning services have been decentralized with standalone boilers and air conditioning systems. A natural gas line has been installed from P Building. Electric service is 480V.	Building OSW houses computer-aided design (CAD) products, process, drawing control program management and administrative offices, including the MEMP's project office. The building has been used as an administrative support facility since its construction.	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A			N/A	The demolition of A-Building could have a significant impact on this facility.

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T	Tritium Proc., Offices and Labs	183,163	2	1948	<p>T Building is a heavily reinforced subterranean concrete structure located under the Development and Standards (DS) Building. Only the south-end section of the building tunnel area is aboveground and abuts the multi-story Central Operations Support (COS) building. These two buildings are separated from each other by an approximate 6-in. expansion joint. Construction of T Buildings was completed in 1948. The building has two floors. Each floor is compartmentalized into three general areas by two 30-in. thick reinforced concrete firewalls. The building also includes two exhaust air shafts and two 200-foot-tall brick and mortar exhaust stacks which are listed in Exhibit 1 for demolition along with the ancillary stack house. The building was constructed by excavating the side of a hill, assembling the reinforced concrete building shell and then backfilling the excavated area to essentially the original slope and height. The exterior walls and the roof are about 16 feet thick. The roof was designed to resist damage from a 2,000-pound semi-armor piercing jet-assisted aerial bomb.</p> <p>The floor structure was built to withstand an explosion of a bomb at some point below the floor should it reach that point by a curved path through the soil surrounding the building. The interior dimensions of the building shell are 345 ft long by 150 ft wide. The roof's overburden is a nominal 3ft with DS Building on top of most of the building footprint. Access to the building is through elevator towers either at the east and west end of the building or by a service tunnel. Two towers are located at either end along the north wall of the main building shell. These towers contain stairways, passenger elevators and air shafts. The air required for the ventilation of the building enters at the penthouse level of each individual tower. The East Tower also provides space for various</p> <p>utility lines coming into the building. Service tunnels have large doors, which permit vehicles and personnel to enter the building at either end of the second floor. The tunnel doors and the tower entrances were “steel blast doors”, which are designed to withstand a blast equivalent to five (5) pounds per square inch. The central steam system is utilized for heat. A chilled water station and an electrical substation, within the structure, service the building space for various utility lines coming into the building. Service tunnels have large doors, which permit vehicles and personnel to enter the building at either end of the second floor. The tunnel doors and the tower entrances were “steel blast doors”, which are designed to withstand a blast equivalent to five (5) pounds per square inch. The central steam system is utilized for heat. A chilled water station and an electrical substation, within the structure, service the building.</p>	<p>T Building was originally built to purify Polonium-210 for use in initiators in early nuclear weapons. Extraction of bismuth was part of these operations. The facility was later used for beryllium projects. Other operations included a nickel carbonyl vapor deposition plating process and neutron activation analysis. Certain areas of the building were also used for the storage of transuranic (TRU) material. It was decontaminated in the1970s and converted into tritium recovery and purification operations, calorimetry production, heat source calibration, and x-ray and gamma scanning. Other than tritium, the building has also encountered various radionuclides during its past operations. Contaminants of concern are beryllium, Bi-207, Bi-210, Cs-137, Co-60, Pu-238, and Radium. There are thirty (30) Potential Release Sites (PRSSs) associated with T Building.</p> <p>Starting in 1998, T Building is undergoing safe shutdown activities including tritium transfer, pre-characterization, work planning for D&D, safe shutdown and post-characterization. The tritium transfer project was completed in 1998. Two types of safe shutdown activities are planned for T Building. The first one involves radiologically contaminated areas. It also includes rooms in which polonium work was conducted and discontinued, laboratories and areas with one HEPA filter, sumps and crawlspaces above and below the floors. The second one involves non-contaminated areas such as offices, restrooms, and storage areas within the building. There are</p> <p>also some laboratories in which non-radioactive development work was performed, as well as laboratories that have been previously decommissioned. In order to facilitate safe shutdown in T Building, the current contractor grouped the scope of work into six different areas. Two are highly contaminated, the remaining areas are non- or lightly contaminated. A unified project is also designed to ensure that common areas are taken care of in order to meet the cleanup criteria for the industrial use prior to transferring to MMCIC. Although safe shutdown of T Building has not on the critical path, significant progress has been made since 1998. Many areas, especially in the non- or lightly contaminated areas have been cleaned up in accordance with the project plans. Major effort is still required for the highly contaminated areas.</p>	N	Y	Y	Tritium, U, Pu	Low levels to thousands dpm per 100 sq. cm.	213-233, 253-254, 339-344		See Exhibit 2a of contract documents	